

# Rural District of Hiraethog



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# Annual Health Report

## 1962

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*TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS  
OF THE HIRAETHOG RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL*

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Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

Mr. Roberts and I have pleasure in presenting our combined report on the health of the Rural District during the year 1962.

We wish to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Council for the assistance we have received during the year. We also thank the Officials and Members of the staff for their ready assistance at all times.

Yours faithfully,

M. JONES ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

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The Chairmen of the Council during the year were as follows :

January—May, 1962 : Clr. Rev. W. T. Jones, B.A.

June—December, 1962 : Clr. Rev. Trefor Jones, B.A.

## GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT

Area of the district ... ..	93,097 acres.
Registrar General's estimated population (mid-1962) ... ..	4,530
Number of occupied houses ... ..	1,578
Rateable Value (1/4/62) ... ..	£45,275
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£175

The estimated population for 1962 was 4,530 compared with 4,480 in 1961, an increase of 50.

## DEATHS :

Comparability Factor ... .. 0.84

	England and Wales		
	1962	1961	1962
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population) ...	11.9	12.5	12.14
Corrected death rate (per 1,000 population)	—	11.5	10.19
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 population) ... ..	—	0.22	0.22
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live and still-births) ... ..	18.1	12.19	12.04
Maternal mortality rate ... ..	0.35	NIL	NIL
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.7	12.19	12.19
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 legitimate live births) ... ..	—	12.5	13.15
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 illegitimate live births) ... ..	—	NIL	NIL
Neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), first four weeks ... ..	15.1	12.19	12.19
Early neo-natal mortality rate (death under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) ...	—	12.19	12.19
Peri-natal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births) ... ..	—	12.19	24.09

The following table shows the number of deaths which occurred during the year. The number of deaths which occurred in 1961 is shown in the first column for comparison :

	Total 1961	Total 1962	Males	Females
Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory ... ..	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Other forms ... ..	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic diseases ... ..	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—
Menongococcal infections ... ..	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ... ..	—	—	—	—
Maligant diseases—				
Stomach ... ..	4	3	2	1
Lungs, bronchus ... ..	—	2	2	—
Breast ... ..	1	1	—	1
Uterus ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other ... ..	5	7	3	4
Total Cancer Deaths ... ..	10	13	7	6
Leukaemia ... ..	—	1	—	1
Diabetes ... ..	1	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of the nervous system ... ..	11	12	5	7
Coronary disease ... ..	8	5	5	—
Hypertension with heart diseases ... ..	2	1	1	—
Other heart diseases ... ..	10	7	3	4
Other circulatory diseases ... ..	1	3	1	2
Influenza ... ..	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	1	1	—	1
Bronchitis ... ..	1	1	1	—
Other respiratory diseases ... ..	1	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea ... ..	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	1	1	1	—
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	—	—	—	—
Maternal causes ... ..	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformation ... ..	1	2	2	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ... ..	4	2	1	1
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	—	2	1	1
All other accidents ... ..	2	3	2	1
Suicide ... ..	—	1	1	—
Homicide ... ..	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES ... ..	56	55	31	24

The deaths occurred in the following age groups :

	Total	Males	Females
Under 1 year ... ..	1	1	—
1—10 years ... ..	1	1	—
10—20 years ... ..	—	—	—
20—30 years ... ..	1	—	1
30—40 years ... ..	2	—	2
40—50 years ... ..	3	1	2
50—60 years ... ..	2	1	1
60—70 years ... ..	12	7	5
70—80 years ... ..	21	15	6
80—90 years ... ..	12	5	7
90 years and over ... ..	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>24</b>

There were 55 deaths during the year compared with 56 the previous year, giving a death rate of 10.19 compared with 11.5 in 1961. Of these, 45 deaths occurred in persons aged 60 years and over.

There were no deaths from tuberculosis during the year compared with 1 death in 1961.

There were no deaths from influenza compared with 1 the previous year, and one death from pneumonia the same as in 1961.

One death was due to bronchitis the same as in 1961.

Death from vascular lesions, lesions of the heart and lesions of the circulatory system totalled 28 compared with 32 the previous year. Of these, 5 were due to coronary disease compared with 8 in 1961.

Deaths from cancer totalled 13 compared with 10 in 1961. Of these, two were due to cancer of the lungs compared with nil the previous year.

It is well known that there is a relationship between smoking and lung cancer and warnings are continually being given of the risk which smokers undertake. One can only repeat the warning and hope that eventually smokers will take notice. If they wish to take the risk, then it is up to them.

There were 2 deaths due to motor vehicle accidents compared with nil in 1961, and 3 deaths were due to other accidents compared with 2 the previous year. The cause of these deaths was as follows :

1. In a male aged 3 years and was due to shock and inhalation of stomach contents when he was caught between the bars of a gate which fell over.

2. In a male aged 69 yrs, and was due to acute lung complications following the fracture of the neck of the femur sustained in a fall to the floor in a hospital ward.

3. In a female aged 92 years and was due to lung complications following the fracture of the neck of the femur sustained when she fell to the floor at her home.

Although no deaths due to burns were recorded in the Rural District, it is essential to make certain that all types of fires are well guarded,

especially when old people and children are likely to receive injuries. It is also essential that materials, especially those used for nightwear are flame-proof.

Other accidents in the home could be avoided. The common causes of these are badly lit stairs or steps ; litter left lying about ; long cords connecting lamps, electric fires, etc., and slippery floors, loose carpets or mats. The attention of the general public should be drawn to these points.

#### STILL-BIRTHS.

The Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births) was 12.04 compared with 12.19 in 1961 and 18.1 for England and Wales. The actual number of still-births was 1 compared with 1 the previous year.

#### INFANT DEATHS.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 12.19 compared with 12.19 in 1961 and 20.7 for England and Wales. The actual number of deaths was 1 compared with 1 the previous year.

This death was in a male child aged 2 days and occurred in hospital. Death was due to various abnormalities which made it difficult for the child to survive.

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The Maternal Mortality Rate was NIL the same as in 1961 compared with 0.35 for England and Wales.

#### BIRTHS.

Comparability Factor ... .. 1.29

Actual number of births registered ... .. 2 (1 male and 1 female).

Number of births relating to residents 82 (45 males and 37 females).

There were no Maternity Hospitals in the Rural District and mothers are admitted to Maternity Homes or Hospitals outside the area for their confinement.

The births were classified as follows :

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate ... ..	41	35	76
Illegitimate ... ..	4	2	6
Totals ... ..	45	37	82

#### England and Wales

	1962	1961	1962
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population) ...	18.0	18.3	18.1
Corrected birth rate (per 1,000 population)	—	21.04	23.35
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ... ..	—	2.44	7.31



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1962, arranged in the various age groups. The number of cases notified during 1961 is given in the first column for comparison :

Notifiable Diseases	1961 TOTAL	1962 TOTAL	AT AGES						
			Under 1 year	1—5 years	6—15 years	16—25 years	26—45 years	46—65 years	65 years and over
Measles ... ..	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ... ..	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	62	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	1

The number of cases of infectious diseases (including tuberculosis) notified during 1962 was 4 compared with 62 cases in 1961. The decrease in the number of cases notified is due to the fact that 60 cases of measles were notified during 1961 compared with NIL in 1962.

No cases of dysentery were notified during the year compared with 1 case in 1961.

Two cases of food poisoning (*salmonella typhimurium*) occurred during the year compared with NIL the previous year. Both cases occurred in two members of the same family. Investigations were carried out ; the source of infection was not found but no further cases were notified.

Five cases of suspected food poisoning were notified. Each case was investigated and the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year compared with 1 case the previous year. No cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified.

Two other cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were added to the register during the year, the patients having come to reside in the Rural District from other areas.

Six cases of tuberculosis were removed from the register, the patients having recovered.

No patients were notified as having been admitted to, or discharged from, hospitals during the year.

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the beginning and at the end of 1962 :

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Number on register on 1st January, 1962 ...	14	14	2	3	33
Number on register on 31st December, 1962	14	12	2	3	31



The following table shows the number of inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspector regarding infectious diseases during the year :

Number of visits re infectious diseases ... ..	22
Number of visits re tuberculosis ... ..	6
Number of rooms fumigated and disinfected ... ..	3
Number of cases where bedding was removed for stoving ... ..	Nil
Number of cases where disinfectant was used ... ..	20

### PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Vaccination and immunisation against various infectious diseases were continued during the year as follows :

#### AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

From April onwards, Sabin (oral) vaccine was used in the County. The number of children and adults who were given protection against this disease during the year was as follows :

	Injections	Oral Vaccine
Under 1 year ... ..	1	7
1—4 years ... ..	1	23
5—14 years ... ..	—	9
15—25 years ... ..	1	1
26—40 years ... ..	5	19
	8	59

	Injections	Oral Vaccine
Number given the 3rd injection ... ..	2	
Number given 1 dose of oral vaccine after 2 Salk injections ... ..		79
Number given 1 dose of oral vaccine after 3 Salk injections ... ..		59

#### AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS.

Babies up to the age of 2 years are given the triple antigen. Booster doses against diphtheria only are given at the age of 5 years, i.e., when the child enters school, and again at 10 years of age. The number immunised was as follows :

Against diphtheria only :	
Under 5 years ... ..	1
Booster injections ... ..	21
Against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus (combined) :	
Under 5 years ... ..	43

#### AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Number given primary vaccinations :	
Under 5 years ... ..	55
5—14 years ... ..	13
14 years and over ... ..	42
Number of re-vaccinations ... ..	21

You will note the increase in the number of persons vaccinated against smallpox. This is due to the fact that cases of smallpox were notified in the country. It would be much better if everyone took preventive action before

an emergency arises. A rush similar to the one which occurred this year causes doctors and nurses to be overworked. I would also add a warning that last minute applicants may find that the vaccine is in short supply.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year, Llanrwst Secondary Modern School, Pentrefoelas Secondary Modern School and Llanrwst Grammar School were visited for the purpose of testing children aged 13 years and over, and, where necessary, giving B.C.G. vaccination. The number of children tested, etc., at these schools was as follows (children from the Rural District attending these schools are included in these figures) :

	Pentrefoelas Secondary Modern School	Llanrwst Secondary Modern School	Llanrwst Grammar School
Number of children tested ... ..	22	152	120
Number of children found to be positive ...	3	38	25
Number of children found to be negative ...	19	102	89
Number of children given B.C.G. vaccination	19	102	89

Children who were found to be positive were referred for X-ray examination to the Chest Clinic to make sure that they were free from tuberculosis.

### MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT.

The Mass Radiography Unit did not visit the Rural District during the year, but a special survey was carried out amongst the pupils and staff at the Secondary Modern School, Llanrwst. Pupils residing in the Rural District attending this school are included in the following figures:

Number examined—

	Total	Males	Females
Pupils ... ..	60	21	39
Staff ... ..	12	6	6

### CARE OF THE AGED.

No action was taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, although several visits were made following complaints received that aged people living alone were not receiving the necessary care and attention. Various social services were called in (e.g., The County Welfare Department, Health Visitors, District Nurses, Home Help Service, etc.), and it was not necessary to remove anyone under a compulsory order.

One case, however, remains on the list. She was found to be living in extremely bad conditions in February, 1960, and she was removed to hospital. After a period there, she was admitted to Rhyddfan, Ruthin, where she has remained to date. She has a family but they are unable to help her and the condition of her house is such that it would be impossible for her to live there. She will not give consent for any improvements to be made to the house.

No "Meals on Wheels" are organised in the area. This would be a great boon to old people and would be much appreciated. Not only would the food be welcome, but looking forward to the meal, a visit and a chat with those delivering it would be appreciated by the aged, especially by those living alone.

## PROGRESS OF PUBLIC HEALTH WITHIN THE DISTRICT

Steady progress and advancement in the sanitary circumstances of the area proceeded during the year. Housing still remained the main crux of the problem, but allied to this and proceeding hand in hand was of course the necessity to achieve proper drainage and water supply.

In order to bring the figures of progress into true perspective, it is necessary to review the position over the past few years—to this end separate paragraphs are given in relation to housing, water supply and drainage, with comparative figures for 1956 and 1962. The figures will be appreciated all the more when the character of the district is realised—of large acreage, low population and rateable value, and its dependence mainly on agriculture and forestry as its main industries. It is suggested that the Council's industriousness in regard to water supply, sewerage and housing will bear favourably with that of any other authority.

### SEWERAGE.

With the exception of the village of Llanddoget, and the hamlets of Tan Lan and Mountain View, the Council have completed their programme of providing main sewerage to the district. After the programme has been completed all other properties will have to rely on septic tank installations of their own. Schemes have been prepared for the above-named village and hamlets, and the scheme for Mountain View should be completed during 1963, whilst it is hoped that the scheme for Llanddoget and Tan Lan will be brought to the Inquiry stage, and possibly commenced. This latter scheme has been held up mainly by the objections of the Gwynedd River Board, and the owner of the adjoining fields, into which the effluent of the sewage works will discharge.

The Council's effort in sewerage their district is a considerable achievement, and in addition they have made every effort to provide water carriage drainage to other properties by offering full facilities under the Housing Acts to obtain grants. At the same time full co-operation is maintained with the Agricultural Executive Committee, when persons improve their properties under the Hill Farming Acts.

The increase in the number of properties connected to water carriage drainage can be seen in the following table ; these figures do not include the 141 Council Houses, 6 Mansions and 13 Licensed Premises, which, with a few exceptions, have full drainage facilities :

Parish	Properties drained to :				Properties with :					
	Sewer		Septic Tank		W.C.		Bath		Wash-hand Basin	
	1962	1956	1962	1956	1962	1956	1962	1956	1962	1956
Eglwysbach ... ..	57	50	67	38	124	88	96	51	92	60
Llanddoget ... ..	—	—	25	12	225	12	26	11	23	13
Llangernyw ... ..	48	—	66	46	114	46	84	48	83	52
Gwytherin ... ..	13	9	22	7	35	16	30	14	28	16
Llanrwst Rural	50	16	116	75	160	91	127	81	128	86
Tir Ifan ... ..	20	—	11	12	31	12	23	7	23	10
Pentrefoelas ...	30	—	29	19	59	19	42	18	43	18
Cerrigydrudion .	62	73	68	34	130	107	100	57	99	65
Ll'hangel G.M. .	7	3	29	8	36	11	33	13	33	13
Llangwm ... ..	12	14	74	34	86	48	72	38	73	45
	299	165	501	285	800	450	633	338	625	378

This corresponds with a figure of 56 per cent. who have water carriage drainage in the form of W.C.'s and 44 per cent. of the houses within the district have full drainage facilities in the form of water closet, bath and wash-hand basin.

The increase in the number of properties draining to septic tank presents difficulties, and here is a public health problem which will ultimately have to be faced. The tanks are not being cleansed at regular intervals—householders do not appreciate that ideally they require cleaning every 12 to 18 months, as their sludge capacity is limited. In fairness to the Council, the position was reviewed during the year, but due to the financial implications involved, it was decided not to proceed with the matter. It is suggested that this is a problem which must be facing other authorities and which may be aggravated by the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1961.

During 1962, work was commenced to improve the small sewerage works at Capel Garmon.

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The Council have continued with their proposals for the erection of public conveniences, and during the year, that for the village of Llangernyw was completed. During the next twelve months it is intended to erect one in Eglwysbach and one in Llangwm.

Following a progressive attitude, the Council removed the slot machines in all existing public conveniences—due however to gross mis-use and filthy habits of the persons using the toilets, it is probable that they will have to be re-installed. It seems a pity that in this age with such stress on education, that the masses are ignorant in their treatment of other people's property.

Comment might also be made in regard to the fouling of County Council lay-bys—especially along the A.5 trunk road. This is a problem which should concern not only the Rural District, but also the County Council and Ministry of Transport; it is one which is certain to increase in the coming years and some radical and thoughtful approach should be made. The difficulty often lies in the lack of water supply being within easy reach of these lay-bys and the reliance which will have to be made on chemical installations. Whilst these installations might be made permanent, it is suggested that suitable conversion of motor vehicles, such as bus bodies, might be considered; these could be stationed at a convenient point, adjacent to the lay-by and removed at the end of the holiday season. Unfortunately the old problem of public mis-use must arise, and also the problem of maintenance and consequent emptying of the toilet receptacles, which ideally, if not essentially, would have to be daily. Due to these factors and the financial problem concerned, it is obviously a matter for the higher authorities—a Rural District Council should not have to bear the expense of providing such installations for people who are merely passing through the district.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The Llyn Conwy Scheme proceeded apace, and all the trunk main, the responsibility of the Llyn Conwy Board, was completed; the headworks, also the responsibility of the Council, were far advanced. The distribution mains, the responsibility of the Council, proceeded well, and the progress of the three main contracts at the end of 1962 was as follows:

Contract No. 1—70 per cent. complete.

Contract No. 2—70 per cent. complete.

Contract No. 3—80 per cent. complete.



The new distribution mains will serve from afresh numerous farms and dwelling houses, and additionally give many other properties a constant supply, instead of the present intermittent supplies, both from public and private schemes. In the past grave trouble has been experienced by many due to the necessity of restricting consumption of mains water from small Council schemes in the various villages, whilst many farms found their privately executed schemes running short.

Discussion continued regarding the formation of the West Denbighshire and West Flintshire Water Board, and the Final Draft of the Order to constitute the Board should be completed early in 1963.

With regard to the quality of the water in the Council's various schemes, the accompanying tables show the bacteriological and chemical reports taken during the year.

The number of dwelling houses and population supplied from the Council's mains are as follows.

Parish	No. of Dwellings supplied direct	Population	No. of Dwellings supplied by Stand Pipe	Population
Eglwysbach ... ..	156	468	—	—
Llanddoget ... ..	55	165	—	—
Llangernyw ... ..	125	375	—	—
Gwytherin ... ..	27	81	—	—
Llanrwst Rural ... ..	104	312	5	15
Tir Ifan ... ..	25	75	—	—
Pentrefoelas ... ..	73	219	—	—
Cerrigydrudion ... ..	157	471	15	38
Llanfihangel G.M. ... ..	45	135	—	—
Llangwm ... ..	53	147	—	—

Generally speaking the water arising within the district has a high pH value and as such has vigorous action on lead and galvanised piping, and the Council's Water Byelaws prevent the use of this material in the Parishes of Llangernyw, Gwytherin and Tir Ifan.

The increase in the number of properties now receiving a piped water supply can be seen in the following table ; here again the figures do not include the 141 Council Houses, 6 Mansions and 13 Licensed Premises, all of which have a piped water supply :

Parish	Mains Supply				Private Supply				Well Supply, etc.	
	Internal 1962	External 1956	Internal 1962	External 1956	Internal 1962	External 1956	Internal 1962	External 1956	1962	1956
Eglwysbach ...	131	116	4	10	56	48	6	8	23	50
Llanddoget ...	53	—	—	—	7	25	2	10	1	31
Llangernyw ...	98	55	1	13	52	56	2	5	38	72
Gwytherin ...	26	18	—	2	24	13	1	3	9	27
Llanrwst Rural .	90	20	7	13	125	125	7	10	44	145
Tir Ifan ... ..	21	11	2	14	15	14	—	—	2	4
Pentrefoelas ...	62	22	3	7	17	23	1	8	29	65
Cerrigydrudion .	116	93	15	44	51	30	—	5	20	60
Ll'fangel G.M. .	34	18	—	4	29	18	2	6	20	44
Llangwm ... ..	43	9	1	0	80	79	7	16	41	73
	674	362	33	107	456	431	28	71	227	571

From the statistics provided it will be seen that 84 per cent. of properties have a piped water supply—this compares with 63 per cent. in 1956. The percentage of houses with mains water has risen from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. ; this figure will of course rise again with the coming into operation of the Llyn Conwy Scheme, which of course seeks to eliminate all the present rural water supply sources and will eliminate the shortages experienced in dry periods, etc.

No. of Visits and Inspections ... ..	490
Samples taken from public supplies ... ..	28
Samples taken from private supplies ... ..	14
Satisfactory samples taken from public supplies ...	23
Unsatisfactory samples taken from public supplies	5

Regular sampling of private schemes is impossible, but occasional visits are made and samples taken. Co-operation in this work is kept with the Milk Officer of the Agricultural Executive Committee, and many sources have been improved upon.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Date Sampled	Supply	Plate Count Yeastrel Agar, 24 hours at 37 deg. C aerobically per ml.	Probable No. of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days 37 degrees, C. per 100 ml.	Probable No. of Bact. coli (type 1) per 100 ml.	Remarks
13/ 2/62	Nebo and Capel Garmon	0	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.
13/ 2/62	Llanddoget ... ..	1	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.
13/ 2/62	Pandy Tudur ... ..	1	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.
13/ 2/62	Gwytherin ... ..	20	13	0	Class 4—Unsatisfactory.
13/ 2/62	Llangernyw ... ..	4	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.
13/ 2/62	Eglwysbach ... ..	0	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.
14/ 2/62	Pentrefoelas ... ..	15	5	5	Class 3—Suspicious.
14/ 2/62	Llangwm ... ..	4	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.
14/ 2/62	Ysbvty Ifan ... ..	0	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.
14/ 2/62	Cerrigydrudion ... ..	7	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.
14/ 2/62	Rhydydan ... ..	2	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.
14/ 2/62	Dinmael and Maedy ... ..	0	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.
27/ 2/62	Pentrefoelas ... ..	11	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.
27/ 2/62	Gwytherin ... ..	9	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.
27/ 2/62	Eglwysbach ... ..	2	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.
27/ 2/62	Llangernyw ... ..	4	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.
3/10/62	Eglwysbach ... ..	0	7	7	Class 4—Unsatisfactory for chlorinated water.
3/10/62	Cerrigydrudion ... ..	0	2	2	Class 3—Suspicious.
3/10/62	Cerrigydrudion ... ..	10	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.
3/10/62	Cerrigydrudion ... ..	2	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.
3/10/62	Pentrefoelas ... ..	0	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.
20/11/62	Pentrefoelas ... ..	1	3	3	Class 3—Suspicious.
20/11/62	Pentrefoelas ... ..	0	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.
20/11/62	Cerrigydrudion ... ..	0	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.
20/11/62	Eglwysbach ... ..	0	1	1	Class 2—Unsatisfactory for chlorinated water.
4/12/62	Llangernyw ... ..	0	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.
4/12/62	Pandy Tudur ... ..	1	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.
4/12/62	Eglwysbach ... ..	0	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.
4/12/62	Llanddoget ... ..	0	0	0	Class 1—Satisfactory.



In parts per million of water.

Chemical Analysis		Pentstoeclas	Mellincoed	Ysptyl Ilaa	Llangernyw	Gwytherin	Llanfihangel G.M.	Pandy Tudur	Eglwysbach	Cerrigydrudion	Nebo and Capel Garmon
Total solid matter in solution ...	60.0	120.0	60.0	100.0	80.0	60.0	120.0	80.0	40.0	40	
Nitrogen in Nitrates ...	1.0	1.25	1.0	1.00	1.3	0.38	1.00	0.38	0.2	—	
Nitrites ...	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chlorine in Chlorides ...	13.0	16.0	10.0	18.0	12.0	10.0	10.0	14.0	11.0	—	
Oxygen absorbed from Perman- ganate in 4 hours at 80° F ...	0.27	Nil	0.94	0.24	0.2	1.5	0.24	2.27			
	Organic matter			Organic matter	Organic matter						
Free and Saline Ammonia ...	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	0.04	—	Nil	0.04	0.02	Nil	
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.02	Nil	Nil	0.01	0.02	—	Nil	0.15	0.01	0.05	
Lead, Copper, Zinc ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Microscopical examination of the sediment ...	Nil	Nil	Minute amount	Nil	Small amount Sandy Sediment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Temporary Hardness ...	30.0	70.0	25.0	30.0	30.0	2.5	2.1	15.0	Nil	15.0	
Permanent Hardness ...	15.0	35.0	15.0	40.0	Nil	1.0	0.3	Nil	30.0	3.0	
pH Value ...	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.8	7.0	8.2	5.5	6.8	6.2	6.6	
pH after Calcium Carbonate ...	7.0	6.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alkalinity to Methyl Orange ...	30.0	70.0	25.0	30.0	30.0	—	—	—	—	—	
Calcium salts as Ca ...	18.0	42.0	16.0	28.0	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	
Magnesium salts as Mg ...	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	
Lead dissolved in 24 hours ...	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.0 (In 48 hours)	—	—	—	—	—	
Action on copper in 24 hours ...	2.2	2.8	2.0	1.6	0.6 (In 48 hours)	—	—	—	—	—	

## HOUSING.

Great strides have been made in dealing with unfit houses in the district. 231 houses were classified in 1956 as being ideal for clearance—this number has now dropped to 80. Possibly this remaining hard core will be more difficult to deal with, as these are to a large extent occupied by aged persons, whilst some of the agricultural properties concerned are un-economic units. As, however, the problem of the unfit houses which cannot be repaired at a reasonable expense is cleared, there still remains the problem of the "twilight house"—the house which requires urgent repair to prevent it falling into the category of the house which cannot be repaired at a reasonable expense. Figures for these have fallen from 171 to 85 since 1956, but even so the attention of the Council in the future will have to be focused on statutory action in regard to recalcitrant landlords. Ideally it should be in the form of a house to house and parish by parish survey—unfortunately at present the pressure of work does not allow this. In reading the statistics in relation to water supply and sewerage, due regard will have been made to the number of houses which now have a piped water supply and full drainage facilities in the form of bathroom and water closet—in this respect it will be appreciated that the housing situation in the district has been completely revolutionised over the last 10 years.

There has been a noticeable increase in the number of unfit houses bought by persons as holiday cottages. These are repaired and brought to a fit standard and it is surprising the long distances which these persons are willing to travel to attain this—in fact from as far afield as the South of England, and it appears that some of the district is becoming a dormitory for week-end and holiday use. In regard to these people, it is only fair to point out that many bring the houses to an excellent standard, often complete with full bathroom facilities. Due to the increase of work on improvement of houses during the year, increased difficulty was apparent in obtaining contractors to undertake any form of building work; indeed at present, it is virtually impossible, without having to wait many months, to obtain contractors to do any form of jobbing work, and this naturally militates against general repair required to many of the unfit houses.

With regard to new houses, difficulty is still being experienced by the Council on account of the high cost of building in the area and subsequent high rents. During 1962, the six houses previously commenced were completed (two at Pentrefoelas, two at Capel Garmon, and two at Llanddoget), and work on a pair of old people's bungalows at Llangernyw commenced.

In private building three farmhouses were completed, these being constructed to replace unfit dwellings, and work was in progress on four other properties—one farmhouse to replace present unfit house, and three new dwellings.

## HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Every effort has been made to persuade house owners within the district to take advantage of Discretionary and Standard Grants, and the following figures are submitted regarding same:

	No. of Houses Improved during the Year	Amount Paid
Discretionary Grants ... ..	17	£5,609
Standard Grants ... ..	16	£1,684

To date £27,669 has been paid in Discretionary Grants and a further £4,743 promised, and £4,503 has been paid in Standard Grants with a further £2,555 (maximum) promised.

The following statistics were submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the year :

Unfit houses closed under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	16
Unfit houses made fit—	
After informal action by the Council ... ..	29
After formal notice under the Public Health Acts ... ..	2
After formal notice under the Housing Acts ... ..	6

It is felt that only by maintaining a policy of aiding owners to obtain grants in the easiest possible manner can the problem of the scattered individual sub-standard houses in the district be solved, thus bringing them to a desirable standard, with all standard amenities. As the majority of houses in the district are so scattered, it makes the problem more difficult, as these houses cannot be provided with main sewerage facilities, and therefore individual septic tanks have to be constructed, which naturally increases the cost.

Farmhouses in general are improved by grants under the Hill Farming Acts, and the present number registered is 287. The Council have felt strongly that these grants do not extend to the smaller units, especially smallholdings, and every effort has been made to get the Ministry of Agriculture to relax their attitude but the Ministry maintain that the holding must be economic before it can be aided. It is however maintained by the Council that smallholdings are essential to the economic life of the district, but unfortunately no leeway has been gained with this argument.

#### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The following statistics are submitted with regard to refuse collection :

Vehicle : Karrier Fore-and-aft Tipper.

Men employed : 3 (2 driver/loaders, 1 loader).

No. of premises from which refuse is removed ... ..	1,066
Total cost ... ..	£2,542
Cost per premises collected ... ..	£2/8/- (approx.)
Total mileage in year ... ..	9,928
Mileage per gallon ... ..	12.2

The Council maintain a fortnightly collection of refuse throughout the district, with weekly collection of night-soil in the areas of Mountain View and Llanddoget. The system still proves itself adequate, but one hotel has been granted a weekly collection, which is of advantage to all concerned.

Refuse is disposed of at one central tip, at Pentrefoelas, and as in previous years difficulty was experienced due to inability of obtaining top-soil covering. As a result of this carrion crows tend to scavenge and carry bones and other material on to adjoining fields and as such danger may arise in relation to foot and mouth disease. Every effort is made to keep the surface of the tip covered, and weekly part-time labour has now been engaged such that in the coming months it is hoped that the situation will improve ; obviously the whole problem is a financial one, as to keep the tip under proper control would necessitate bull-dozing and carrying soil for top covering. The whole matter is complicated by peaty sub-soil, which causes refuse to gradually sink and as such further tipping has to be carried out on land which has originally been re-claimed—thus any top soil covering originally placed on the surface is lost.

The satisfactory keeping of refuse tips must obviously be a problem to many Rural District Councils and one which must be solved, irrespective of the high financial cost which may be involved ; in this respect it is suggested that the answer might be a small economic incinerator and/or pulverisation plant. Possibly the Working Party set up by the Minister will be considering this aspect from the viewpoint of the rural district—indeed the whole question of such refuse disposal should be linked with that of collection. In this modern day and age with such advancement in technology, the present method of storage of refuse in dustbins adjacent to the household must be queried ; equally the fact that such containers have to be carried manually to the vehicle for disposal and its replacement at the rear of the house cannot be considered as ideally hygienic practice. The storage of refuse in paper sacks and its complete disposal into the refuse vehicle cannot be queried from the hygiene aspect ; equally the problem of bulk in refuse and its ultimate disposal might be solved to a large extent by reducing its volume, by the installation of a pulverisor beneath the kitchen sink, so that any putrescible material can be ultimately disposed to the sewer.

#### NIGHT SOIL COLLECTION.

This is still collected in the area of Mountain View and Llanddoget. During 1963 it should be terminated in the area of Mountain View, but in the area of Llanddoget it is tied up with the provision of a sewerage scheme. This collection is becoming a serious problem as the workmen, quite rightly, have strong objections to having to carry out such obnoxious work. The contents are disposed of by burying.

Number of properties from which night-soil is collected ... ..	36
Cost of collection ... ..	£360
Cost per premises collected ... ..	£10 (approx.)

#### RODENT CONTROL.

The sharing of a full-time operator between the Nant Conway Council and this Council was again carried out during the year, and the operating of this service within the district appears to be very satisfactory. Annual contracts are made for servicing various properties, and the operator appears to be fully employed on these alone, such that one feels that a full-time operator could be employed for the district.



	Local Authority	TYPE OF PROPERTY			Total
		Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (including business premises)	
1. Number of properties in Council's District ... ..	21	907	658	298	1884
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification ... ..	3	23	14	17	57
(b) Survey under the Act ... ..	21	399	391	211	1022
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) ... ..	21	20	21	11	73
3. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections ...	266	308	1050	137	1761
4. Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats—Major ... ..	7	1	21	4	33
(a) Rats—Minor ... ..	6	3	172	4	185
(b) Mice—Major ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Mice—Minor ... ..	2	24	16	10	52
5. Number infested properties treated by the Council ... ..	15	75	93	3	186
6. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments ...	108	109	543	33	893
7. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act ...	—	—	—	—	—
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
9. Legal Proceedings ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
10. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out ... ..	—	—	—	—	—

# FACTORIES.

There are no large factories in the district, but there are 25 which are so classified. Each was inspected and found to be satisfactory.

## INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

The following indicates work carried out during the year—

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by Public Health Inspector).

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	1	29	24	1	1
	2	1	4	1	2
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	3	3	1	—	3
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' Premises) ... ..		33	29	2	—
TOTAL ... ..					

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(20)

Particulars	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred			
				To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)		
(1)							
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ... ..	4	2	2	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ... ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ... ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ... ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient ... ..	9	—	—	—	2	—	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
TOTAL ... ..		2	2	—	2	—	



Nature of Work	SECTION 110				Section 111	
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
(1)						
Wearing Apparel—						
Making, etc. ....						
Cleaning and Washing ....						
Household Linen ....						
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets ....						
Curtains and Furniture Hangings ....						
Furniture and Upholstery ....						
Electro-plate ....						
File-making ....						
Brass and Brass Articles ....						
Fur Pulling ....						
Iron and Steel Cables and Chains ....						
Iron and Steel Anchors and Grapnels						
Cart Gear ....						
Locks, Latches and Keys ....						
Umbrellas, etc. ....						
Artificial Flowers ....						
Nets, other than Wire Nets ....						
Tents ....						
Sacks ....						
Racquet and Tennis Balls ....						
Paper Bags ....						
The making of boxes or other recep-						
tacles or parts thereof made wholly						
or partially of paper ....						
Brush-making ....						
Pea Picking ....						
Feather Sorting ....						
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc. ....						
Stuffed Toys ....						
Basket-making ....						
Chocolates and Sweetmeats ....						
Cosaques, Christmas Stockings, etc. ....						
Textile Weaving ....						
Lampshades ....						

NIL.

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Caravans have still not become a serious problem to this rural district, although during the holiday season there is an influx of single caravans, but it is felt that they must be accepted as a normal mode of holiday-making. It is felt that the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, is intended to aid the individual caravanner, but that some fresh thought should be made in regard to the exemption granted to the caravan whose use is incidental to the enjoyment of the dwelling house within the curtilage of the land it is situated. At present it is felt that the interpretation of the word "incidental" is extremely loose. Nine Site Licences have been issued by the Council.

## FOOD PREMISES.

The standard of food premises and food handling in the district has improved during the last ten years. This has been tied up with water supply becoming available. Further improvements are still required in this field, but pressure of work has prevented adequate time being given to the matter.

The following table relates to the food premises in the district and inspections carried out :

	No. of Premises	No. of Visits Paid
Shops ... ..	54	78
Bakehouses ... ..	3	6
Public Houses and Hotels ... ..	13	43
Cafes ... ..	14	210
School Canteens ... ..	12	20
Bed and Breakfast Accommodation ... ..	21	30
Vans and Stalls ... ..	14	10
Slaughterhouses ... ..	2	332
Butchers' Ships ... ..	5	62

## (a) SHOPS.

The shops within the district are small combined shops and dwelling houses, being mostly family concerns. Of the five butcher's shops, three are registered for the manufacture of sausages.

## (b) BAKEHOUSES.

There are three bakehouses in the district and their products are of excellent standard. Each was well-maintained during the year.

## (c) ICE CREAM.

No ice cream is manufactured in the district, but there are twenty registrations for the sale of the pre-packed product.

## (d) UNSOUND FOOD.

The under-mentioned foods were seized during the year as being unfit :

7 lbs. Cooked Ham.	15 lb. Salmon.
60 pkts. Garden Peas.	2 Loins Lamb.
1 pkt. Broad Beans.	3 Chickens.
Steak and Kidney Pie.	6 lbs. Brisket Beef.
9 pkts. Fish Fingers.	10 lbs. Fillet Steak.
2 pkts. Fish Steaks.	1 Whole Pig (excluding 2 legs).
6 pkts. Vita Red Currants.	1 Turkey.
10 pkts. Fish Fingers.	6 Trout.
4 pkts. Herring Fillets.	2 pkts. Scampi.
6 pkts. Kipper Fillets.	4 pkts. Prawns.
1 pkt. Chicken Pie.	3 pkts. Plaice Fillets.
1 pkt. Lamb Chops.	5 pkts. Haddock.

7 pkts. Steaklets.	3 lbs. Sausages.
6 pkts. Puff Pastry.	3 jars. Cream.
16 pkts. Pork Sausages.	4 pkts. Sausage Rolls.
36 Family Blocks Ice Cream.	2 Arctic Rolls.
16 doz. Briquettes Ice Cream.	3 pkts. Chocolate Eclairs.
4 doz. Ice Lollies.	4 pkts. Chocolate Mouses.
2 Legs Lamb.	8 pkts. Cod Fillets.

Nearly the whole of the above was due to putrefaction following failure—for three days—in the electricity supply.

(e) LICENSED PREMISES.

The standard of these premises, which number 13, was generally well-maintained during the year, and the standard of catering and food handling therein was satisfactory.

(f) SCHOOL CANTEENS.

All the school canteens were visited during the year and the standard of hygiene and cleanliness was generally high, for which the kitchen staff must be complimented. With the exception of Llangernyw the canteens are structurally of good standard, but as was stated in the previous report, improvement here will probably have to be with-held until the erection of a new village hall.

(g) OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No trades are registered under Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936, neither are there any fish frying premises.

FOOD SAMPLING.

This is carried out under the Food and Drugs Act by the County Council's Chief Inspector. I would thank Mr. Thomas H. Evans for permission to include the following table :

Article	No. Taken	Genuine	Not Genuine, or Sub-standard
MILK ... ..	8	8	—
Sausages ... ..	1	1	—
Salad Cream ... ..	1	1	—
Ice Cream ... ..	1	1	—
Condensed Milk ... ..	1	1	—
Whiskey ... ..	1	1	—
TOTALS ... ..	13	13	—

All the samples were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS.

During the year, one private slaughter-house—Ty Hir, Pandy Tudur—ceased operating. Whilst the property was used solely for slaughter of sheep and pigs, to a very moderate number, it served a useful purpose to the surrounding area.

At the other slaughter-house—Coed-y-Celyn, Betws-y-Coed—the volume of slaughtering was maintained, roughly corresponding with that of the previous year. These premises are used by three other butchers, as well as the owner. Generally speaking a good standard is maintained in regard to slaughtering, but one cannot but express concern in regard to the irregular hours of slaughtering, especially every Sunday and often on statutory holidays, which correspondingly necessitates meat having to be inspected on these days.

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

## Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep or Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed ... ..	136	30	Nil	1414	—	—
Number inspected ... ..	136	30	—	1301	—	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci—						
Whole carcases condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part of organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	11	—	—
Percentage of the number affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ... ..	—	—	—	0.8%	—	—
Tuberculosis only—						
Whole carcases condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis—						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

## GENERAL SUMMARY :

No. of Visits and Inspections ... ..	3330
No. of Complaints received ... ..	303
No. of Informal Notices served ... ..	222
No. of Statutory Notices served ... ..	27

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS :

Visits to Tents, Vans and Sheds ... ..	70
„ „ Factories and Workplaces ... ..	29
„ „ Bakehouses ... ..	6
„ „ Public Conveniences ... ..	8
„ „ Licensed Premises ... ..	43
Visits re Refuse Collection and Disposal ... ..	322
„ „ Rats and Mice ... ..	91
Visits to Schools ... ..	32
„ „ Butchers' Shops ... ..	62
„ „ Other Shops and Stalls ... ..	78
„ „ Sewerage Works ... ..	20
Visits re Water Supply ... ..	490
„ „ Housing ... ..	514
„ „ Drainage ... ..	561
„ „ Infectious Disease ... ..	22
„ „ Canteens ... ..	20
„ „ Milk Distributors ... ..	0
Visits to Food Preparing Premises ... ..	210
„ „ Ice Cream Premises ... ..	25
Miscellaneous Visits ... ..	365
Visits re Meat Inspection ... ..	332

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3330

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## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### LABORATORY SERVICE.

The Public Health Laboratory is at Conway, and samples of water, milk and ice cream are sent there for bacteriological examination. Other types of bacteriological examinations are also carried out to aid in the diagnosis of illness, e.g., food poisoning, scarlet fever, meningitis, etc.

### AMBULANCE SERVICE.

This service is controlled by the County Medical Officer of Health at Wrexham, but Denbigh, Llanrwst and Llangernyw ambulances are under the jurisdiction of the Ambulance Sub-Station at Colwyn Bay.

The following is given for the information of the Council and the numbers refer to cases conveyed by the various ambulances and the mileage covered during the year.

	Denbigh	Ruthin	Llanrwst	Llangernyw	Cernigydrudion	Totals
Number of cases conveyed ... ..	6,734	3,081	49	2,241	65	12,170
Total Mileage ... ..	53,300	38,823	1880	27,013	2,920	123,966
Number of ambulances per station ... ..	2	3	1	1	1	8
Whether manned by voluntary or part-time personnel ... ..	Full-time	2 Full-time 1 Vol.	Vol.	Full-time	Vol.	

### SITTING CASE CARS—TAXIS.

No. of Journeys  
1886

No. of Cases  
6214

Total Mileage  
82101

### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

This service is under the supervision of the County Medical Officer of Health.

### ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS.

These clinics are held as follows :

Name of Clinic	Date and Time of Clinic	Surgeons attend
Nantyglyn Clinic, Colwyn Bay ...	Alternate Thursday mornings.	Every 3 months.
Plas-yn-Dre, Bala	2nd and 4th Tuesday mornings each month.	Every 3 months.
Drill Hall, Llan- rwst ... ..	2nd and 4th Tuesday mornings, each month.	Every 3 months.

## VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS.

These clinics are held at hospitals in Llandudno, Wrexham, Chester, Bangor and St. Asaph.

## SCHOOL OPHTHALMIC CLINICS.

These clinics are held as follows :

At Nant-y-Glyn, Colwyn Bay, on Wednesdays (fortnightly) by appointment.

At the Clinic, Watling Street, Llanrwst, on Wednesdays (monthly) by appointment.

## CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS.

Clinics are held at Bod Difyr, Cefn Road, Colwyn Bay, on Wednesdays and Fridays, and at the Gatefield Clinic, Kings Mills Road, Wrexham, on Thursdays, and by appointment on Fridays.

## FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS.

Clinics are held at Nant-y-Glyn Clinic, Colwyn Bay, on Wednesdays between 2-30 and 3-30 p.m. and at 1 Grosvenor Road, Wrexham, on Thursdays between 2 and 4-30 p.m.

## CHEST CLINICS.

Patients attend the Chest Clinics held weekly at Llandudno, Rhyl and Denbigh Hospitals or by appointment at the Chest Clinic, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham.

## INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.

Mothers take their babies to one of the under-mentioned clinics which serve the area and the attendances at these clinics during the year were as follows :

	Under 1 year		1—5 years		Total Visits	Day and time of Clinic
	1st Visits	Re-visits	1—2 years	2—5 years		
Llanrwst ... ..	119	642	424	479	1664	Day and time of Clinic Every Tuesday afternoon 1-30—3-30 p.m.
*Glan Conway ... ..	39	230	79	128	476	Alternate Monday afternoon in each month. 1-30—3-30 p.m.

\*This clinic is in Aled Rural District but some babies from the Hiraethog Rural District attend

Welfare foods are available at the Clinics during the clinic session and also at the following depots for the convenience of mothers who are unable to attend at the Clinic for baby food :

Mrs. Lewis, The Shop, Pentrellynmyer.  
Mrs. Thomas, The Stores, Cerrigydrudion.  
Mr. Smith, School House, Llanfihangel G.M.  
Mrs. D. P. Evans, Post Office, Maerdy.  
Mr. Ellis, Post Office, Pentrevoelas.



## TRANSPORT TO CLINICS.

Transport is provided to take mothers and babies from Eglwysbach to Glan Conway Clinic and from Capel Garmon and Nebo to Llanrwst Clinic, as there is no convenient bus service from these areas. Several mother and babies took advantage of this service during the year.

## CHIROPODY CLINIC.

This Clinic is held at The Clinic, Watling Street, Llanrwst, by appointment. Patients are referred to this Clinic by General Practitioners, Health Visitors and District Nurses. A charge of 2/6 per treatment is made. The number of persons who attended at this Clinic during the year was as follows :

Number of cases referred for treatment ...	42
Number of 1st visits ... ..	40
Number of re-visits ... ..	87
Number of appointments made ... ..	152
Number of appointments kept ... ..	127

Patients from the Rural District who attended the above Clinic are included in the above figures.

Free treatment was given during the year to aged persons living at Bryn Derwen and Dolanog Homes for the Aged. The number of treatments given was as follows :

	Bryn Derwen	Dolanog
Number of individuals received free treatment ... ..	13	26
Actual number of treatments given ... ..	20	48

## DENTAL CLINICS.

This clinic is held as and when necessary at the Clinic, Watling Street, Llanrwst, and cases are referred from the Infant Welfare Clinic and from General Practitioners. The following figures show the number of cases examined and treated during the year and include patients from the Rural District :

Number examined ... ..	21
Number requiring treatment ... ..	21
Number treated ... ..	21
Number completed treatment ... ..	12

## NURSING SERVICES.

The following are the names and addresses of the nursing staff serving the area :

## Health Visitor :

Mrs. M. R. Roberts, Avondale, Chapel Street, Corwen. Tel. No. Corwen 156.

Miss R. H. Jones, The Clinic, Watling Street, Llanrwst. Tel. No. Llanrwst 345.

Miss J. P. T. Lewis, Bryn Teg, Glan Conway. Tel. No. Glan Conway 237. (Appointed October, 1962.)

Miss R. H. Jones and Miss Lewis also cover the Urban District of Llanrwst, part of Aled Rural District, and part of Glan Conway area.

Mrs. Roberts also carried out District Nursing relief duties in the Cerrigydrudion area.

### **Tuberculosis Health Visitor :**

Miss M. Thomas, 21 Severn Road, Colwyn Bay.

Miss Thomas also covers the western half of the county.

### **District Nurses :**

Sister A. M. Ellwood, Libbylyn, Penrhyd Hall, Talycafn. Tel. No. Tynygroes 310.

Sister H. C. Munro, 2 Cae Llwyd, Cerrigydrudion. Tel. No. Cerrig 248.

Sister M. R. Roberts, Avondale, Chapel Street, Corwen. Tel. No. Corwen 156.

Sister G. Modinos, Glascoed, Llangernyw, Abergele. Tel. No. Llangernyw 207 (Appointed July, 1962).

Sister Murphy, Glascoed, Llangernyw, Abergele. (Resigned April, 1962.)

Sister Jones Roberts, Llansannan, relieved in the Llangernyw area during the two months May and June.

### **DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.**

The number of domestic helps employed during the year was 2.

The number of cases where domestic help was provided was as follows :

Chronic Sick and Aged ... ..	3
Others ... ..	2

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH.

RECEIVED

14 AUG 1963

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